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(71) Applicant(s)  
Masslab Limited  
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)  
Crewe Road, Wythenshawe, MANCHESTER, M23 9BE,  
United Kingdom

(72) Inventor(s)  
Stevan Bajic

(74) Agent and/or Address for Service  
Boult Wade Tennant  
27 Fumival Street, LONDON, EC4A 1PQ,  
United Kingdom

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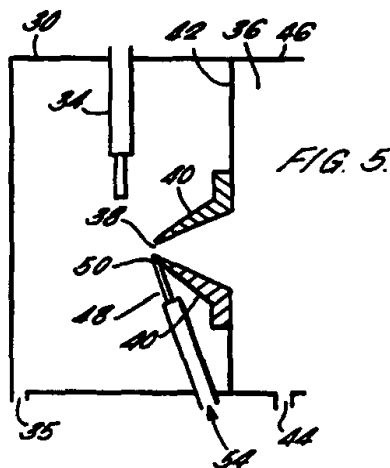
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(54) Abstract Title  
**Ion source for a mass analyser and method of cleaning an ion source**

(57) An ion source for a low pressure mass spectrometer has an atmospheric pressure sample ioniser operative at relatively higher pressure to provide a sample flow containing desired sample ions to the mass spectrometer via an inlet orifice 38. The sample flow invariably contains involatile components that are infused either as chromatographic buffers or which appear in the analyte as sample extraction byproducts. As the sample ions pass from the high pressure to the low pressure regions 36 through the orifice 38, these involatile components are deposited on the peripheral regions of the inlet orifice. The invention provides a conduit 48 for the transportation of a cleaning fluid which has an opening 50 adjacent to the inlet orifice for dispensing the cleaning fluid onto at least a portion of a surface of the orifice member during operation of the ion source.



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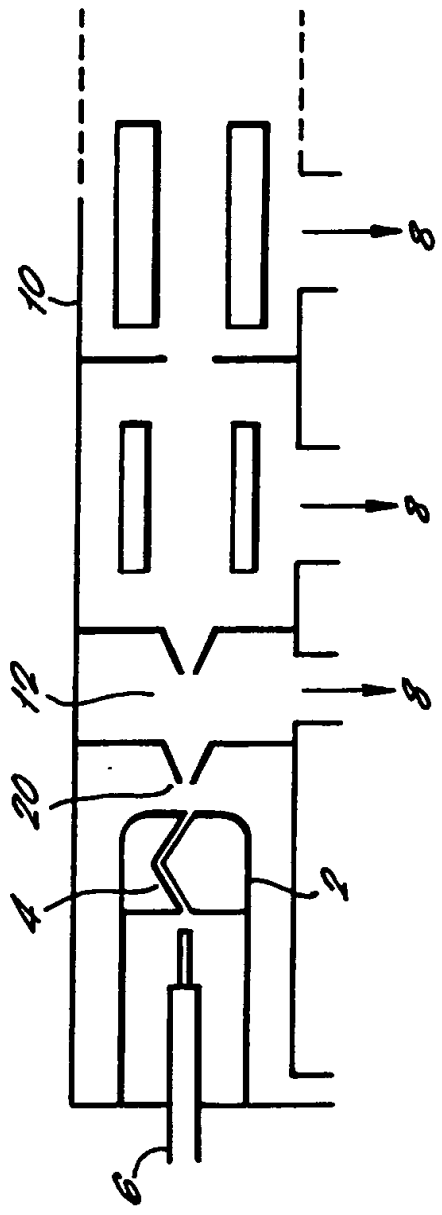


FIG. 1.

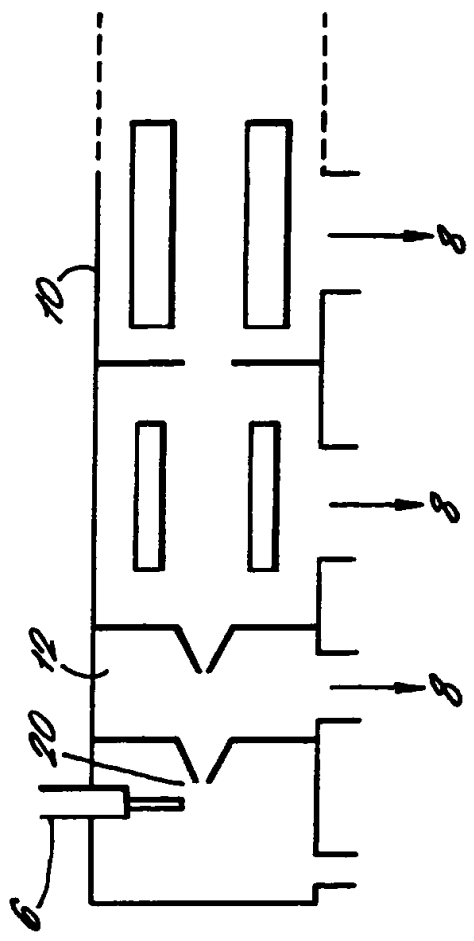


FIG. 2.

FIG. 3A.

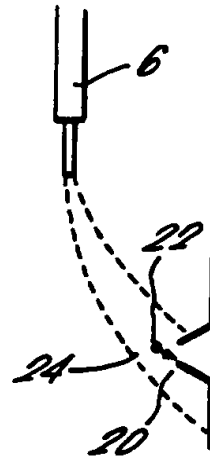


FIG. 3B.

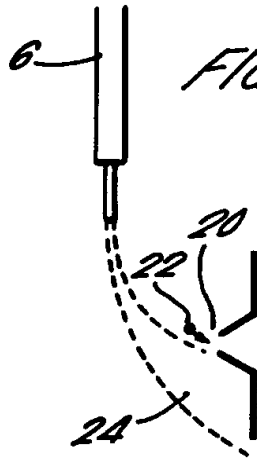


FIG. 3C.

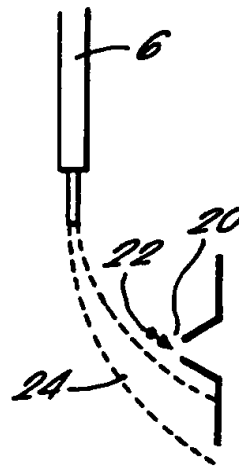


FIG. 4.

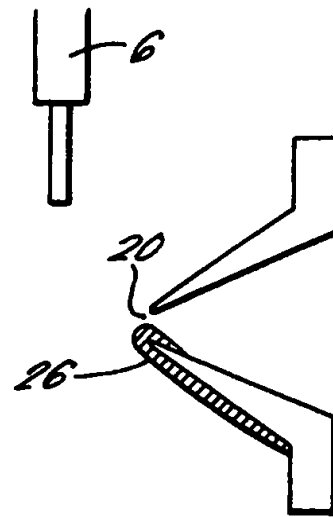


FIG. 5.

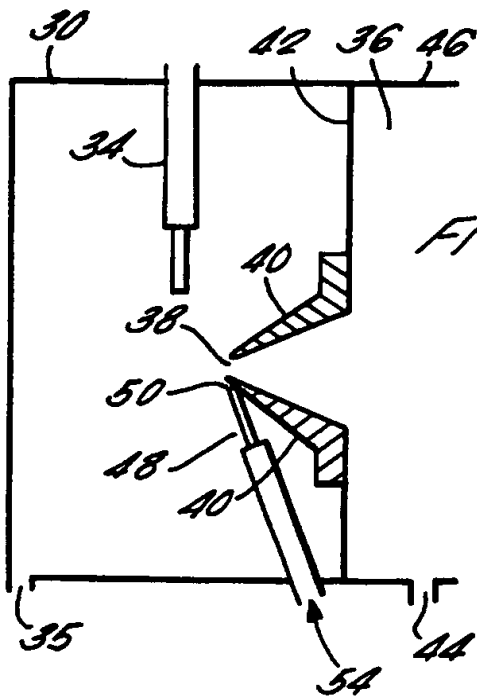


FIG. 7.

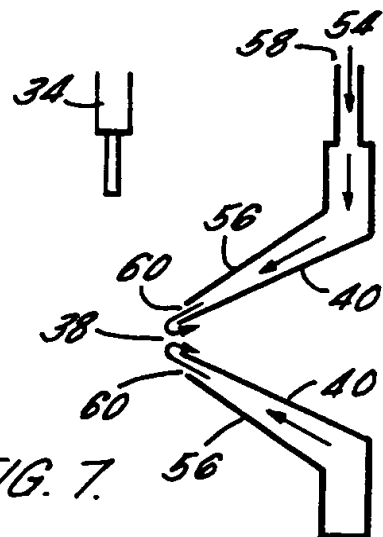
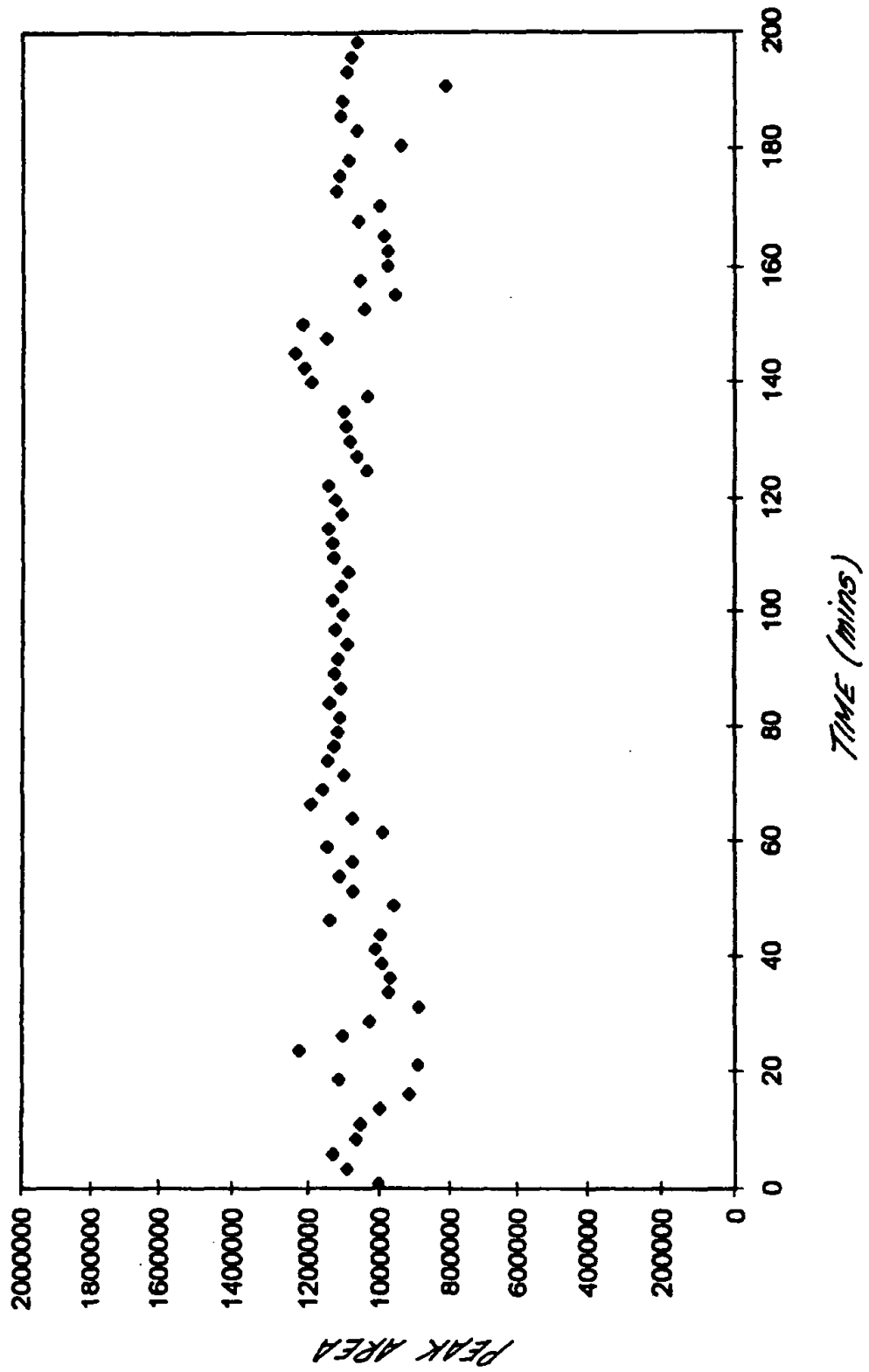


FIG. 6.



ION SOURCE FOR A MASS ANALYSER AND METHOD  
OF CLEANING AN ION SOURCE

5       The invention relates to an ion source for a mass spectrometer and to a method of cleaning an ion source. Mass spectrometers normally operate at low pressure and the present invention is particularly concerned with an ion source which operates at atmospheric pressure. Such ion sources include  
10       electrospray ionisation (ESI) sources and atmospheric pressure chemical ionisation (APCI) sources.

      Mass spectrometers have been used to analyse a wide range of materials, including organic substances, such as pharmaceutical compounds, environmental  
15       compounds and biomolecules. For mass analysis, it is necessary to produce ions of such sample compounds and biomolecules. Of particular use in the study of biological substances are mass spectrometers which have ion sources for creating ions of the sample  
20       compounds, where such ion sources operate at atmospheric pressure, or at least a pressure substantially higher than that of the mass spectrometer.

      All atmospheric pressure ionisation (API) sources  
25       for mass spectrometers include an ion inlet orifice that forms a boundary between the API region and the low pressure region of the source or mass analyser.

      This orifice is generally small (typically less than 0.5 mm in diameter) owing to the need to maintain  
30       a low pressure in the mass analyser region (typically less than  $10^{-4}$  mBar) and the finite pumping speed of the vacuum system used to maintain this low pressure.

      The liquid chromatography (LC) inlet systems frequently used with these sources, e.g. APCI or  
35       electrospray probes, produce an aerosol in the atmospheric pressure region which, in addition to the

gaseous sample ions, invariably contains involatile components that are infused either as chromatographic buffers or which appear in the analyte as sample extraction by-products.

5       As the sample ions pass from the high pressure region to the low pressure region through the orifice, these involatile components are deposited on the peripheral regions of the ion inlet orifice. Over  
10       prolonged periods of mass spectral analysis, this may eventually lead to a partial or complete blockage of the orifice and concomitant loss in sensitivity of the mass spectrometer with time.

      Prior art API sources have utilised two alternative designs for the purpose of preventing the  
15       ion inlet orifice from being blocked due to the deposition of involatile substances, either a 'sacrificial' counterelectrode or an orthogonal source geometry.

      Figure 1 shows a typical counter electrode  
20       design. Here, the purpose of the counter electrode 2 is to present a surface 4 (a 'sacrificial' surface) for collecting excess involatile components which are within the aerosol produced by the probe 6. The gas  
25       flow (containing the ions and residual involatiles) is then redirected away from the direct line-of-sight of the orifice 20 to prevent the residual involatiles passing through the orifice 20 into the mass analyser  
30       10 via the low pressure region 12 (which is maintained at a low pressure by pumps 8). However, over prolonged periods of use with strong chromatographic buffers (e.g. 50 mM sodium phosphate), these sources tend to lose sensitivity due to blockage of either the orifice 20 or the counter electrode 2 itself.

      Figure 2 shows a typical prior art orthogonal  
35       electrospray source design. The primary objective of this source geometry is to direct the spray away from

the inlet orifice. However, at the higher flow rates used in LC mass spectroscopy (typically 1 ml/min), both the ions 22 and the charged liquid droplets 24 (containing involatile components) are deflected by the electric field towards the inlet orifice 20. This effect (which eventually leads to a blocked orifice) is shown schematically in Figure 3a.

A partial solution to this problem is effected by extending the position of the probe tip 6 towards the inlet orifice 20 as shown in Figure 3b. In this case, the highly mobile ions 22 are still focused by the electric field into the orifice 20 whilst the high momentum liquid droplets 24 are deposited further downstream of the orifice.

Similarly, Figure 3c shows a further improvement in source robustness obtained by reducing the electro-spray potential, and hence the electric field between the probe and the orifice, which also has the effect of directing the large liquid droplets 24 away from the orifice 20.

However, these latter two improvements to the orthogonal geometry also lead to a significant reduction in sensitivity of the source.

A close inspection of the inlet orifice of an orthogonal geometry API source generally reveals that the majority of involatile components are deposited on the downstream cone surface and the downstream periphery of the orifice itself. This is shown schematically in Figure 4. If the probe tip 6 is located to the upper left of the inlet orifice 20, then it is found that orifice blockage occurs due to crystallisation of involatile chromatographic buffers 26 on the lower edge of the orifice 20 and subsequent crystal growth upwards from this lower edge of the orifice 20.

The present invention aims to address the prior



art problems of the deposition of involatiles and the resulting blockage of the orifice.

In one aspect, the present invention provides an ion source for a low pressure mass spectrometer comprising an atmospheric pressure sample ioniser operative at relatively higher pressure to provide a sample flow containing desired sample ions entrained with undesired gas and droplets, an orifice member defining an inlet orifice between the sample ioniser and the mass spectrometer, a conduit to transport a cleaning fluid, and a cleaning fluid reservoir suitable for connection to the conduit, the conduit having an opening adjacent the inlet orifice of the orifice member to dispense the cleaning fluid onto at least a portion of a surface of the orifice member during operation of the ion source.

Preferably the atmospheric pressure sample ioniser is operative to form a spray directed transversely of the axis of the inlet orifice, and the conduit opening is located to dispense the cleaning fluid onto a portion of the orifice member downstream of this orifice in the spray direction.

Advantageously, the conduit can have a plurality of openings adjacent to the inlet orifice of the orifice member for dispensing the cleaning fluid, the openings being positioned such that the entire periphery of the orifice is contacted by cleaning fluid. All of the surface adjacent to the orifice can then be cleaned, so as to prevent the build up of any materials on the surface that may result in blockage of the inlet orifice.

Preferably, the opening for dispensing the cleaning fluid can extend around the entire periphery of the orifice.

Preferably the orifice member is conical and the inlet orifice is formed at the apex of the cone.

Preferably the conduit is formed by a further conical member surrounding the cone of the orifice member and forming an annular opening surrounding the inlet orifice.

5 In another aspect, the present invention provides a method of cleaning the orifice member of an ion source for a low pressure mass spectrometer, the ion source comprising an atmospheric pressure sample ioniser operative at relatively higher pressure to  
10 provide a sample flow containing desired sample ions entrained with undesired gas and droplets, with an orifice member defining an inlet orifice between the sample ioniser and the mass spectrometer; the method comprising dispensing a cleaning fluid onto at least a  
15 portion of a surface of the orifice member adjacent the inlet orifice during the operation of the ion source.

Advantageously, the cleaning fluid can be continuously dispensed during operation of the ion  
20 source in order to prevent an accumulation of any substances that are deposited on the surface of the orifice member.

Preferably the cleaning fluid is dispensed on the surface of the orifice member on the higher pressure  
25 side thereof.

Advantageously the cleaning fluid can be dispensed so close to the inlet orifice that at least some of the dispensed cleaning fluid passes into the inlet orifice. This prevents the accumulation of any  
30 deposited involatile substances within the inlet orifice.

Advantageously, the cleaning fluid is dispensed around the entire periphery of the orifice.

Advantageously, the cleaning fluid is a solvent  
35 for the involatile components of the sample spray.

Preferred examples of the invention will now be described with reference to the figures, wherein:

Figure 1 is a schematic diagram of a prior art ion source and mass spectrometer of the 'sacrificial' counterelectrode type,

Figure 2 is a schematic diagram of a prior art ion source and mass spectrometer of the orthogonal geometry type,

Figures 3a, 3b and 3c are schematic diagrams of prior art variations of the ion source shown in Figure 2,

Figure 4 is a schematic diagram showing how solid deposition typically occurs on the ion source of Figure 2,

Figure 5 is a schematic diagram of an ion source embodying the present invention,

Figure 6 is a diagram of the experimental results obtained using the ion source shown in Figure 5, and

Figure 7 is a schematic diagram of an ion source in accordance with a second embodiment of the present invention.

In Figure 5, an ion source 30 includes an ionisation region 32 which contains a probe 34 (which may be an ESI or an APCI probe including a probe heater) arranged to produce ionised sample droplets. The ionisation region, 32 is maintained at atmospheric pressure by an atmospheric pressure vent 35. The relatively high pressure region of the ionisation region 32 is in communication with the lower pressure region 36 of the mass analyser 46 via an inlet orifice 38. The inlet orifice 38 is positioned within an orifice member 40, which is positioned within a partition 42 between the two differing pressure regions. In this example the orifice member 40 is conical.

The lower pressure region 36 is evacuated via a

port 44 by a conventional vacuum pump to a pressure of typically 15 mBar. The sample flow, which includes gaseous sample ions as well as involatile components, passes through the inlet orifice to the low pressure region 36, and then into other regions of the mass analyser 46 for analysis. Frequently, some of the involatile components of the sample will also be deposited on the peripheral regions of the inlet orifice 38.

10 A feeder line 48, which in this example is composed of fused silica, is positioned within the ionisation region 32, with an opening 50 adjacent to the orifice member 40. The other end of the feeder line is connected to a cleaning fluid reservoir (not shown).

15 As seen in Figure 5, the opening 50 of the feeder line 48 is positioned next to the inlet orifice 38, so as to dispense the cleaning fluid 54 downstream of the orifice 38 in the sample spray direction. As is shown in Figure 4, this is the most likely region for the involatiles to be deposited upon.

20 During the operation of the ioniser, cleaning fluid 54 is pumped from the cleaning fluid reservoir along the feeder line 48 and dispensed from the opening 50 onto the orifice member 40. The cleaning fluid is dispensed onto the orifice member 40 at the point of deposition of the involatile components of the sample, acting to rinse off these components and so preventing a build up of the involatile components which typically results in the inlet orifice being blocked. In this example, the cleaning fluid is chosen to be a solvent for the involatile components of the sample.

30 The problem of orifice blocking is thus eliminated in the present example by the inclusion of a constant flow of solvent at the point of initial

deposition of involatile substances.

In this example, the solvent is deposited from the feed line so that the cleaning fluid then flows towards and over the orifice edge, i.e. into the orifice, as a result of the pressure difference across the inlet orifice. The constant flow of liquid over the edge of the orifice has been shown by trials to have no detrimental effect on the focusing of ions from atmospheric pressure into the lower pressure region immediately behind the inlet orifice.

This technique has been shown to dramatically improve the robustness of an orthogonal electrospray source during a prolonged period of operation with a mobile phase consisting of 50% acetonitrile and 50% aqueous 50mM sodium phosphate (involatile chromatographic buffer) at a total flow rate of 0.5 ml/min. In this case, HPLC grade water was pumped through the fused silica feeder line at a flow of 40  $\mu$ l/min.

Figure 6 shows the variation in signal intensity (peak area) obtained from an electrospray source for repeat injections of 1 ng of procainamide using the above conditions. This demonstrates that there is no significant decrease in the average signal over a period of operation greater than three hours. In the absence of the 40  $\mu$ l/min conduit flow, the signal typically decreases to 50% of its original value after approximately 30 minutes. Following 200 minutes of operation using the conduit flow, a visual inspection revealed a complete absence of sodium phosphate or any other substance in the immediate vicinity of the orifice.

Instead of using a single orifice, a number of lines may be arranged to completely surround the orifice and hence prevent the possibility of involatile deposition on the upstream edge or other

locations on the orifice.

Figure 7 shows an alternative arrangement providing a radial flow over 360 degrees of the orifice 38. The conduit here comprises a further  
5 conical member 56 surrounding the conical orifice member 40, forming a conical flow path between the two. Liquid from the reservoir is supplied to an inlet 58 to said conical flow path. The outer conical member 56 provides an annular flow opening 60 surrounding the  
10 orifice 38.

The choice of conduit liquid is not limited to water. A mixture of liquids could be chosen to give the greatest solubility for the expected or unknown involatiles that may be present in the mobile phase.

15 It is anticipated that orifice flow rates in the range 10  $\mu\text{l/min}$  to 1 ml/min would be feasible, although the latter would place a higher solvent load on the intermediate source vacuum pump and increase the probability of forming undesirable solvent  
20 adducts.

A stand-alone pump could be used to deliver the orifice flow solvent to the orifice. Alternatively, lower orifice flow rates could be delivered using a nitrogen pressurised liquid bottle directly attached  
25 to the fused silica line shown in Figure 5.

Of course, the present invention is not limited to supplying a constant flow of cleaning fluid during the operation of the ion source. The cleaning fluid could be delivered in periodic bursts of appropriate  
30 duration and intensity relevant to the constituents of the ionised sample.

CLAIMS

1. An ion source for a low pressure mass  
5 spectrometer comprising an atmospheric pressure sample  
ioniser operative at relatively higher pressure to  
provide a sample flow containing desired sample ions  
entrained with undesired gas and droplets, an orifice  
member defining an inlet orifice between the sample  
10 ioniser and the mass spectrometer, a conduit to  
transport a cleaning fluid, and a cleaning fluid  
reservoir suitable for connection to the conduit, said  
conduit having an opening adjacent the inlet orifice  
of the orifice member to dispense the cleaning fluid  
15 onto at least a portion of a surface of the orifice  
member during operation of the ion source.
2. An ion source as claimed in claim 1, wherein said  
20 surface of the orifice member is on the high pressure  
side thereof.
3. An ion source as claimed in claim 2, wherein said  
atmospheric pressure sample ioniser is operative to  
form a spray directed transversely of the axis of the  
25 inlet orifice, and said conduit opening being located  
to dispense the cleaning fluid onto a portion of the  
orifice member downstream of this orifice in the spray  
direction.
- 30 4. An ion source as claimed in claim 2 or claim 3,  
wherein the conduit opening is arranged to dispense  
the cleaning fluid immediately adjacent said orifice  
such that some of said cleaning fluid passes into the  
orifice.
- 35 5. An ion source as claimed in any of claims 2 to 4,

wherein said conduit has a plurality of openings adjacent to the inlet orifice of the orifice member for dispensing the cleaning fluid, the openings being positioned such that the entire periphery of the orifice is contacted by cleaning fluid.

6. An ion source as claimed in any of claims 2 to 4 wherein said opening for dispensing the cleaning fluid extends around the entire periphery of the orifice.

7. An ion source as claimed in any of claims 2 to 6, wherein the orifice member is conical and the inlet orifice is formed at the apex of the cone.

8. An ion source as claimed in claim 7, wherein the conduit is formed by a further conical member surrounding the cone of the orifice member and forming an annular opening surrounding said inlet orifice.

9. A method of cleaning the orifice member of an ion source for a low pressure mass spectrometer, said ion source comprising an atmospheric pressure sample ioniser operative at relatively higher pressure to provide a sample flow containing desired sample ions entrained with undesired gas and droplets, with an orifice member defining an inlet orifice between the sample ioniser and the mass spectrometer; the method comprising dispensing a cleaning fluid onto at least a portion of a surface of the orifice member adjacent the inlet orifice during the operation of the ion source.

10. A method of cleaning as claimed in claim 9, wherein cleaning fluid is continuously dispensed during operation of the ion source.



11. A method of cleaning as claimed in claim 9, wherein cleaning fluid is periodically dispensed during operation of the ion source.
- 5 12. A method of cleaning as claimed in claim 9, claim 10 or claim 11, wherein the fluid is dispensed on said surface of the orifice member on the high pressure side thereof.
- 10 13. A method of cleaning as claimed in claim 12, wherein the fluid is dispensed close to the inlet orifice so that at least some of the dispensed cleaning fluid passes into the inlet orifice.
- 15 14. A method of cleaning as claimed in any of claims 9 to 13, wherein the cleaning fluid is dispensed around the entire periphery of the orifice.
- 20 15. A method of cleaning part of an ion source as claimed in any of claims 9 to 14, wherein the cleaning fluid is a solvent for the involatile components of the sample spray.
- 25 16. An ion source for a low pressure mass spectrometer substantially as described herein with reference to Figures 5 to 7 of the accompanying drawings.
- 30 17. A method of cleaning the orifice member of an ion source substantially as described herein.



Application No: GB 9716666.4  
Claims searched: all

Examiner: Martyn Dixon  
Date of search: 29 September 1997

**Patents Act 1977**  
**Search Report under Section 17**

**Databases searched:**

UK Patent Office collections, including GB, EP, WO & US patent specifications, in:

UK CI (Ed.O): H1D (DHBB,DHE,DHX,DMG,DMH)

Int CI (Ed.6): H01J (27/02,49/02,49/04,49/10)

Other: Online: WPI

**Documents considered to be relevant:**

Category	Identity of document and relevant passage	Relevant to claims
A	US 5229605 A (L'Air Liquide) see col 4, lines 57-66	1,9
X	US 4023398 A (French et al) see gas curtain 4 and col 6, lines 14-18 for example	1,2,4,6,9, 10,12-14

X	Document indicating lack of novelty or inventive step	A	Document indicating technological background and/or state of the art.
Y	Document indicating lack of inventive step if combined with one or more other documents of same category.	P	Document published on or after the declared priority date but before the filing date of this invention.
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